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Before the Kentucky State Agricultural Society—delivered at the Capitol in Frankfort, January 14, 1839, on the dignity of the profession of agriculture, and the propriety of legislation for its improvement. By Col. C. S. TODD, of Shelby.

(Concluded.)

Agriculture constitutes the business of seven-eighths of every civilized community, and is the ultimate source of all national power and wealth, commerce and manufactures being only subordinate results of this main spring. If it be conceded that it is the duty of the legislator to consult the good of the greatest possible number in the community, the transcendent claims of this class will not be questioned; and taking for granted that the condition of our agriculture admits of improvement, and that such improvement will lead to the receipt of greater revenue, there will be no difficulty in obtaining an assent to the proposition that the state is bound to elevate the standard of good farming. This high object has been effected in some of our sister states and in some portions of Europe, by the endowment of agricultural societies and of agricultural professorships in colleges, to induce experiments and impart scientific knowledge in all the branches of farming. These measures have been adopted with the happiest results—those who originated them having concurred in the opinion of Sir John Herschel, the great astronomer, that "the arts cannot be perfected till their whole processes are laid open: they are the application of knowledge to a practical end;—if this knowledge be experience, reasoned upon and brought under general principles, it is *scientific art.*"

The advances made in agriculture by the Romans, so beautifully illustrated by their poets and orators, shared the fate of other improvements that were buried in the dark ages, and it was not until after the revival of letters that the present system of farming commenced in Flanders about 800 years ago; and although the soil was originally a barren white sand, it now yields twice as much as the lands in England. The practicability of *creating* soil is shown in the history of Flemish husbandry. They seem to want nothing but a space to work on, whatever was the quantity or the quality of the soil, they made it productive. It is their maxim, that "without manure there is no corn—without cattle there is no manure—and without grain crops or roots, cattle cannot be kept." The productiveness of their lands proceeded from six causes—small farms, manure, rotation of crops, clover and roots, cutting the forage and grinding the grain—and the farmers giving their personal attention to their farms: no lumbering, no fishing, no speculation, no hankering after office. If the personal digression be pardonable, I will refer in connexion with this subject, to an incident which occurred in my own history when entering upon the cultivation of the soil. In conversing with an experienced farmer, I was led to enquire as to the best mode of making corn. He told me that I must *keep my work horses fat.* I did not then perceive the comprehensive character of his counsel, but have long since realized that it implies every thing connected with good cultivation, although neither he nor I then knew that Cato, one of the most illustrious of the Romans, 2000 years ago, had announced that "the true secret of farming consists in *feeding well.*"

The great Fellenburg first introduced into Prussia under the auspices of the sagacious Frederic, the agricultural schools, which "connected the science with the practice of agriculture—which made gentlemen farmers, and farmers gentlemen—combining intellectual with physical power, and literature with labor." Frederic expended a million annually for these purposes, and said he considered it as *manure spread upon the ground.* In Paris a society has been formed which communicates with more than 200 local societies in France, receiving annually $100,000 from the public treasury. Agricultural colleges have been established at St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Prussia, Bavaria, Hungary, Wurtemburg, Ireland, France, and in Scotland, who effected her late astonishing improvements by her skilful agriculturists reducing their practice to writing, thus establishing agriculture as a science. Fellenburg has a school in Switzerland with pupils from Switzerland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, North and South America. The Highland society in Scotland has appropriated 500 sovereigns as a premium for the first successful application of steam power to the cultivation of the soil, and premiums for other objects to the amount of $15,000. The agricultural condition both of England and Scotland, has been advanced to its present prosperity by the lights of science applied to the cultivation of the soils. The tour of Sir Arthur Young, to the continent in 1788-9, for the purpose of looking into the countries there under the best system of farming, produced the first decided advances in England to her present agricultural maturity and the perfection to which the art has been brought in Scotland, is ascribed chiefly to the endowment of an agricultural Board, through the influence and exertions of Sir John Sinclair.

Agricultural societies are not now to be regarded as experiments: they are the peculiar privileges of modern times. Before they were formed, in New England and New York, 10 bushels of rye, 20 of corn, 200 of potatoes and one ton of hay, was the average crop. Since premiums were offered, claims have been presented for having raised from 40 to 50 bushels of rye, from 115 to 122 of corn, from 400 to 500 of potatoes and from 3 to 4 tons of hay. Massachusetts gives a bounty equal to the cost of manufacturing upon the growth of silk, and upon manufacturing beets into sugar. After experiencing the benefit of a former appropriation she has voted to continue it. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have also granted a bounty upon the growth of silk. Will these examples and these results be lost upon us? Will not the State as well as our farmers profit by the experience acquired in other States of the value derived from legislative encouragement, and ought not an agricultural survey to follow the geological reconnoisance now in progress, which will develop the intimate relation between the minerals that the earth covers and the true method of cultivating its surface?

An improved state of husbandry in Kentucky, and the system of improved roads and navigation, will act with reciprocal benefit upon each other; the roads and rivers will enhance the price of agricultural products by the greater facilities afforded in conveying them to market and thus increase the revenue from tolls; while the increase in the products of the soil will not only add to the tolls but will furnish an increased revenue, both from the value of the increased products and the increased value of the lands. For the want of any accurate statistical tables shewing the agricultural product of the whole State, it is impossible even to approximate to a correct estimate, but it is palpably evident that 10 per cent. upon the amount would yield a large revenue, and will any sensible farmer doubt that our modes of cultivation may not be improved so as to add 20 or 50 per cent. to the wealth of the State? And if, according to Pliny, Egypt with only 6000 square miles, at one time contained a population of 20,000,000 by reason of the immense fertility superinduced by the government leading canals from the Nile, what may not be the future destiny of Kentucky, with more than six times the territory, when her resources shall be developed and invigorated by the same beneficent policy? Of the value of canals, or slack water navigation, which is more beneficial, upon the agricultural interests of a country, a striking illustration is given by Count Chaptal, a Peer of France, distinguished for his attainments in agricultural chemistry and his experience as a practical farmer, who, "traversing a barren part of Flanders, accompanying Napoleon, the latter expressed his surprise at a meeting of the council of the department, that so great a tract of land remained uncultivated in so industrious a nation. The answer was, "If your Majesty will order a canal to be made through this district, we pledge ourselves that in five years it will all be converted into fertile fields." The canal was ordered to be made without delay, and in less time than they promised, "not an unproductive spot remained." This was effected by means of the easy transportation upon the canal, of the manure from the rich districts.

The chief magistrate, alluding in his last annual message to the deep interest which the State ought to cherish in the cause of internal improvement, uses the emphatic language that "Kentucky cannot stand still." A noble sentiment! worthy indeed of a patriot, and which may be illustrated by reference to many proud periods in the history of the State. The soldiers of the revolution, who were the pioneers in planting the standard of liberty, law and civilization on this once "dark and bloody ground," rescuing it from the savage and from the forest, "did not stand still." In the second war for

independence waged in defence of commercial interests and of sailor's rights, of which she was not personally the victim, Kentucky "did not stand still;" her valor and her patriotism having signalized every field of blood from the shores of the lakes to the banks of the Mississippi. "Kentucky did not stand still" in the cause of human freedom, whether she supposed that standard was unfurled among the children of the sun in the south, or on the classic shores of Greece; and now in this age of improvement, she stands ready to take her place among her enlightened sisters of the confederacy, by entering upon a noble career in reference to the high interest which the Governor elucidates with so much ability. But may we not hope that if the day has not already dawned, it is rapidly approaching, when she "will not stand still" in efforts to advance the great cause of agriculture? All the motives which may be supposed to have influence in causing her march to be "*onward*" in relation to the cause of internal improvements, apply with equal force to the encouragement of her agricultural interests; for if the appropriation of seven millions of dollars to the construction of paved rail roads and slack water navigation, be justly predicated on the assumption that it will increase the wealth and consequently the revenue of the State, there can be no conceivable reason why an improved condition of agriculture, superinduced by the application of science to art, shall not demand of the legislative councils some display of the public bounty. The selfish as well as the more elevated motives which ought to prompt the farmer to adopt such methods and to seek such information as science imparts to the cultivation of the soil, whereby an increased profit may attend his labors, address themselves with undiminished force to the legislative councils; for if, as in the case of Scotland and the New England States, the endowment of agricultural societies and professors, and the authorizing of agricultural surveys, should lead to a *fourfold* increase in the productions of the soil, the bounty granted by the State would be more than repaid in an increased revenue. But this subject is too transcendent in its beneficial influences, to be estimated merely by the dollars it would yield to the treasury of the State or of individuals. An improved condition of agriculture carries with it a train of blessings which money cannot purchase, in an increased intelligence and a higher toned morality in the mass of the people. In proportion as science shall shed its rays upon the path of the farmer; and in proportion as "mind, the grand source of intellectual pleasure, the master power which abridges labor," shall be exerted on the pursuits of agriculture, the character and dignity of the profession will be advanced, the sources of national strength will be developed, and the indications of moral improvement will be visible in the public countenance. If it be contended that the plans which are in progress for the improvement of the soil partake of the character of experiments, and that therefore the legislature should pause in granting aid, we may derive an instructive lesson from the history of the growth of cotton and of sugar. Fifty years ago it was not known that cotton would grow in the United States, but the experiment received the fostering care of government, and from only 200,000 pounds being exported in 1791, more than *four hundred millions* are exported at the present time. Then, its production was limited to one State—now, it is the staple of seven, regulating by its price nearly every other production, and supplying, in addition to our own great and increasing demand, two-thirds of all that is used in foreign climes. Indeed, the culture and manufacture of cotton have now become the support of more than ten millions of the human race in Europe and America, and of more than fifty millions in Asia and Africa. A more recent experiment in Maine and Massachusetts, has served to exhibit the value of legislative encouragement in aid of agricultural effort. Maine granted a bounty to the growth of wheat of $150,000, and a large bounty was given by Massachusetts upon the same article, at a period when her consumption of imported flour amounted to $7,000,000. It is now ascertained that both these States will be able to export flour—the policy having originated from the supposed fact that their inhospitable soil and climate would not produce grain; but intelligent, scientific agriculturists, men whom the ignorant stigmatize as "*book farmers*," acted upon a different opinion, and its truth has been demonstrated in the fact that wheat has been successfully grown in Maine, further north than Massachusetts, thus presenting another instance of the soundness of the maxim that experiment is the mother of improvement and improvement is the true source of wealth.

I cannot exaggerate to myself the importance which a free people should attach to agricultural periodicals and to agricultural education. All the valuable improvements in husbandry have been the result of scientific effort and of the wide spread dissemination of the opinion which the writings of the most eminent Romans inculcated, that the cultivation of the soil and of elegant letters were not incompatible pursuits. By the application of the physical sciences, the wonderful creation of modern times, agriculture has become not merely a mechanical employment, but a science founded upon the process of induction from ascertained facts, and if a medical institute be entitled to legislative regard, the claims to a bounty for an agricultural education are equally imposing, science being alike beneficial to both—the one to preserve and prolong life, the other to nourish it and multiply its comforts. The public mind should be excited to the tone which prevailed in ancient Sparta, of regarding the children of the republic as the property of the republic, as the materials of our temple of freedom, erected upon the principle of teaching the hands to *work* and the mind to *think*. In reference to this vital interest, the late De Witt Clinton indulged in a prophecy in his last message to the legislature of New York, which the experience of the schools in Prussia and other German states has since fulfilled. He said, that "by a proper system of education and correct modes of teaching, our children might become familiar with the physical sciences, botany, mineralogy, the various classes of animals, chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, the fundamental principles of agriculture and political economy, and much of history and biography."

The endowment of agricultural schools and the circulation of agricultural journals is rendered the more necessary from a consideration of the peculiar habits and modes of thinking prevalent among our farmers. As a class of people they have little intercourse with each other; they do not preserve the result of their experiments in books, like mechanics and manufacturers; they have rarely held conventions to concentrate into a focus the lights of the day, to be thence imparted through the press to the remotest ends of the republic; they entertain an unworthy prejudice towards the attainments of book farming; they profess to be too old to seek or to receive information upon the great business of their lives, and therefore we must look to the means which shall enlighten the rising generation for any hope of future high attainments in agricultural knowledge. In designating the source of these unpropitious notions among our farmers, we shall perceive at once the pernicious influence of their reluctance to read agricultural journals; and as if they had designed to set at nought all the maxims of common prudence, we find them encouraging and sustaining nearly one thousand political papers, whilst not more than twenty papers devoted to agriculture are supported by a class whose numbers and importance are in the inverse ratio of their distinctive journals. The farmer is content to meet his neighbor at the court yard, at the muster, at the election, and occasionally at the fireside in the winter, to converse about his farm and its products, and sometimes about the reason of different modes of cultivation, but he will reject a newspaper devoted to agriculture, which conveys to him the concentrated experience of all the intelligent and practical farmers who have lived in every country and in every age, and cannot be persuaded to realize that in perusing the pages of the N. Y. Cultivator, the Genesee Farmer, the Farmer's Cabinet, of Penn., the Farmer's Register of Va., the Buckeye Ploughboy, of O., and the Maine Farmer, the N. E. Farmer, the Farmer and Gardener of Balt., and the Franklin Farmer, he is conversing at his leisure with those in every age who have made farming both a science and a business. In view then of these facts, who can estimate the vast amount of every species of improvement in cultivation, the results of individual exertion for ages, that has been lost for the want of convenient methods of communication; or who would now attempt to calculate the addition that has been made to our stock of agricultural knowledge and wealth by the publications which are now diffusing their light all over the country?

As an evidence of the deep necessity for the adoption of some stimulating measures in relation to our agricultural condition, we have only to advert to the crop which is annually produced in Kentucky, not exceeding upon an average 35 bushels of corn, 12 of small grain, 500 lbs. of hemp and one ton of hay to the acre; and whilst the Atlantic States present the humiliating spectacle of importing hay and oats from Scotland, eggs from France, potatoes from Ireland and Germany, and bread stuffs from every country in Europe, Kentucky imports clover and timothy seed from Wheeling and Ohio, and seed Irish potatoes from Pittsburg. How few among us understand the amount which an acre *perfectly cultivated*, will produce. How few understand the secret of producing the greatest result without deterioration to the soil; the object being not merely to obtain the greatest crops for a few years, but the largest annual returns compatible with the increasing value of the soil. And how few now realize the startling fact that a farmer from Flanders would support his family by the cultivation of the fence corners now in weeds upon any of the large farms in Kentucky.

These reflections, gentlemen, are submitted to you in the hope that we may all begin to learn something of our duty, and I shall be more than compensated if they shall have the auspicious effect of leading my brother farmers to *think*, and the legislative authority to *act* in relation to the great interest upon the prosperity of which every other de-

pends; for the sentiment of Dean Swift is not less true now than when first published, "that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians together."

Allow me then, in conclusion, to appeal to your pride of character, to your patriotic feelings and to your patriotic energies, by addressing to you the language once applied to our profession by that ripe scholar and able financier, who has since won golden opinions for himself as President of the Bank of the United States: "In this nation, agriculture is probably destined to attain its highest honors. The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied the brightest dreams of those high spirits who, in other times and in other lands, have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish." * * "The American farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from government. The government derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadow between him and heaven. But his character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what dangers this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanding territory, its daily complicating interests, shall awaken the latent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils come, its most steadfast security, its unfailing reliance, will be on that column of landed proprietors—the men of the soil and of the country, standing aloof from the passions which agitate denser communities, well educated, brave, and independent—the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people without descending to flatter their passions; these men, rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend and to save."

Odessa Wheat.—Six thousand miles from New York, in the interior of the eastern continent, and in the heart of the most despotic government on earth, is a city containing sixty thousand inhabitants, sprung up where but forty years since only a few fishermen's huts existed, and at the wharves of which now, two hundred vessels are sometimes seen at a time, exchanging the various products of the east and the west. That city is Odessa; and the wheat shipped from this place in large quantities to the countries of the Mediterranean, Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, and to the shame of American agriculture be it said, to this country also, is known by the name of Odessa wheat. The whole immense extent of Southern Russia, including the Crimea, is a vast plain, rich in soil, and wherever cultivated, producing as does the same range of country in Poland, and the north of Germany, the most luxuriant crops. It is divided off into immense seignories, or as it would be called at the south, plantations, cultivated by white slaves, of whom some of the proprietors own from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand; and these men clothed in undressed sheep skin, and performing all their operations in the most primitive, barbarous manner, are still able to send wheat to this country, and it is said at a handsome profit. To England the trade in Black Sea or Odessa wheat, is an object of consequence; and now when in consequence of the partial failure of the crop, the ports are thrown open for the importation of grain, the supply from this source promises not to be the least abundant in meeting the wants of a half famished population.

Plain Diet.—This is what children ought on every account, to be accustomed to from the very first. It is vastly more for their present health and comfort, than those little nice things with which fond parents are so apt to vitiate their appetites; and it will save them a great deal of mortification in after life. If you make it a point to give them the best of every thing, to pamper them with rich cakes and sweatmeats, and sugar plums, if you allow them to say with a scowl, "I don't like this, and I can't eat that," and then go away and make them a little toast or kill a chicken for their dainty palates, depend upon it you are doing them a great injury; not only on the score of denying them a full muscle and a rosy cheek, but of forming one of the most inconvenient habits that they can carry along with them into after life. Better far to put them upon water gruel or brown bread, till their appetite comes, and they can be satisfied with such food as others eat at the same table. If you accustom your children to "eat what is set before them, asking no questions," they will always find something, among whatever class of people they may afterwards be thrown, upon which they can make a comfortable meal; whereas, if you allow them to mince and find fault at your own table, when they come to leave you, they will not half the time find anything they can eat, and thus you will prepare them to go chafing along through life, the veriest slaves, almost, in the world.—*Yankee Farmer.*

The following letter from a highly intelligent friend, who has returned from this country to England to take possession of a farm, has so much good humor and piquancy about it, and in the operation of the English game laws, presents such a striking contrast with the condition of things in our own country, that, though an entirely private letter, we take the liberty of publishing it, because we know it will be read with much interest by our country friends. H. C.

"*Near Lincoln, 12th month.*

Here I am, up to the ears in farming projects, and I like the pursuit vastly well, only I would rather farm where game laws and tithes are not quite so much in vogue. My estate is a ragged one, and I shall have much to do to put a decent face upon it. But this does not disturb me, for I like the planning of improvements. I intend to go over each farm with a gang of men, repairing and building, hedging and ditching, levelling and draining, and when all this is done, I hope I shall see old Salem, where my heart only finds its home. Were it not for the hope of recruiting the wasted health of my family, I would not be long here; pecuniary considerations should not keep me. They do not—for, of a truth, my property is only yielding 2 3-4 per cent. at most. We have been too long from old England. Had we always lived here, our situation would be enviable, for we have really much to make us happy. Thou knowest that living in England on one's own acres, is a condition not to be grinned at. We are something like the English who go to the East Indies. They place all their hopes of happiness upon the period of their return, and expect supreme felicity in spending their last days in England: they come back strangers by long absence, and hurry back to the East as fast as they can.

I wish thou wast here: we have partridges in abundance, and I know where to go for a hare at any time. But thou knowest the color of my cloth; I have done with guns: and acting with some little sternness of principle, I will not allow other people to use them on my property. If thou wast here, I would relax a little in thy favor; for I take thee to be a most humane sort of a gunner. The passion for field sports is as rife among the English people as ever it was; and if it were merely a wholesome exercise, and not connected with cruelty to animals, I should not have much to say. I almost envy the fine looking fellows I sometimes meet, rushing on horseback to the rendezvous, with faces flaming with ruddy health and almost eclipsing the scarlet of their jackets. And the age too at which they will follow the hounds, astonishes me. It is not so much the foible of the young as of elder men. Men with heads white as silver, or with no hair at all, like the bald-pated knight in the fable book, are far more commonly seen than those of youthful appearance. What an outrage upon common decency are the game laws of this country! I despise them from the very bottom of my heart. Why, I can't shoot a hare upon my own property if I were inclined to, without paying that little slut up there somewhere about *Lunnen*, something like twenty dollars a year. Is it not monstrous? If I were king absolute for only *one* two hours, I would sweep the whole code of game laws from the statute book with the besom of destruction. The entire thing seems just contrived for the very special purpose of setting the rich and the poor at loggerheads. Two or three keepers and two or three poachers have been killed already this season. I have told my tenants what *I* should do upon finding miss pussy eating my turnips, and nobody nigh—*knock her over*;—they may do as they please. When the laws are vicious, obedience is scarcely a virtue. Perhaps I might be willing to take back a little of this doctrine; but it does gall me to think that a rich man may come on to my land with a license in his pocket, and kill my game, and the worst that I can make of it is simple trespass. But if a poor man come on without a license, it is felony. This is not right. The common sense of every man tells him that wild animals are not, in fact, any man's property. And the most ignorant know full well that game laws are not founded on principles of natural justice. Thanks to the schoolmaster, they cannot last long: they will all go together—the game laws and the old ——. I wont hurt thy feelings by even a distant hint against the *venerable establishment* thou lovest so well.

Altogether absorbed in the improvement of my estate, I know nothing of politics. However, I know this: the tories can never govern this country for long. The whigs have the rabble and the radicals, like Blanch and Tray at their heels, and if the tories should gain the ascendant, they have only to set on the dogs. The tories cannot do this if they would, nor would they do it if they could."

A new article of marketing.—Morus Multicaulis *leaves* were selling in the Philadelphia market last week, at five for a cent!

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—PREMIUM FARM REPORT.

The subjoined is from Joshua R. Lawton, of Great Barrington, Berkshire county. Mr Lawton was honored last year with a premium or gratuity of seventyfive dollars, and this year with one of fifty dollars; so that he may be considered a highly fortunate competitor. We are satisfied that he is a deserving one, and know that his farming is intelligent, enterprising, skilful, and profitable. N. C.

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To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for 1838.

GENTLEMEN—I herewith make answer to the questions put to the applicants to your society for premiums on the best cultivated farms.

Answer to question 1. My farm consists of 173 acres, exclusive of wood land.

2. The soil is generally loam, including about 40 acres of sandy loam and 25 acres inclining to a clay loam.

3. In the improvement of my tillageable lands, I consider the best method generally, to put my straw in pens about on the lands I till, and scatter it out to my cattle and sheep; I use it also, to stack and fodder out in comfortable weather, a part of my hay. I am accustomed to sow one bushel of plaster to the acre annually. I never feed my lands very closely in summer; I turn them up with the plough once in four or five years, varying the time with circumstances—generally taking from two to three crops before laying them down. I never suffer them to be laid down, however, until the turf and soil is thoroughly subdued and pulverized. The crops are alternated in spring and winter productions. I manure the third crop with from 10 to 12 loads of fine manure to the acre, spread upon the land and well incorporated with the soil, giving them a heavy stock of timothy and clover seed. When the grass seed is well up, I sow upon each acre one bushel of plaster.

I have not been able from the want of manure, to put more than ten loads to the acre with the third crop, and that upon the lightest soils. I think it very important on my soils, which are inclined to clay, that a heavy coat of foliage be suffered to remain on them through the winter, as it in a good degree, prevents the effects of frost upon the grass roots and affords nourishment to the crop of the succeeding year. This is best for all lands.

4. I this year till 56 acres, including my spring and last fall's sowing. On lands that I plant to corn or potatoes, I put from 12 to 15 loads of manure to the acre. On that sown with ruta baga, from 20 to 30 loads as the land varies in quality.

5. My manures are applied mostly in compost, though much is applied in a long or green state.

6. I generally spread and plough in my manures on lands destined for corn or potatoes. I never suffer my manures to be spread any faster than they can be turned under with the plough, as they will lose much of their strength by drying.

7. I plough my green sward in the spring, after the ground is well settled and thoroughly dry; say the last days in April and the first in May, from four to five inches in depth. If there is a deep soil I plough five inches; if shallow, four inches. At the next ploughing, when in stubble, I then plough the four inch soils five inches, which serves to deepen the soil if the husbandry is good and the lands are manured. At the first time ploughing of green sward, I lay the furrows at an angle of from 30 to 40 degrees, thinking this better than to lay them flat.

8. I mow 55 acres of upland, averaging one and a half tons to the acre. The yield is not always uniform—sometimes more, sometimes it falls short, though not often. This year the crop averaged this yield.

9. I have not practised irrigation.

10. I sometimes spread fine manure on lands where bad grasses prevail, and coarse manures on lands which are moist.

I fodder out straw and hay to my sheep and cattle on my mowing land as much as I can. I make a pen where I wish to manure a piece of mowing land, and put in a few hundreds of hay from stack or barn; I then draw a lot of straw and place it mostly on one side of the hay in the pen. This preserves the hay. They can be foddered out together. When this spot is manured, I move to another place. This can be done with convenience in comfortable weather, and is better for the sheep and cattle and for the land. I sow annually one bushel of plaster to the acre in the month of April or May.

11. I have from five to six acres of mowing not suitable for ploughing. The most of this I have drained and under drained, so that it is dry and produces timothy, red top and clover, mostly giving me from one to two tons to the acre.

12. I have no bog or foul meadow lands.

13. I have planted 12 acres of corn this season. After ploughing as described in answer 7, before planting, I harrow twice lengthwise of the furrows and then harrow diagonally until the sod is thoroughly pulverized, taking care not to break up the turf—then furrow or mark with a drag three feet apart each way or at right angles.

This season I planted the Dutton corn and prepared my seed by soaking it 12 hours in weak solution of saltpetre in water and rolling it in plaster. I manured my ground (or the most of it,) with compost; this I draw out in winter and put in long heaps on the ground. The remainder was long or green manure, which I drew before ploughing and dropped in small heaps for spreading, at the rate of about 12 or 15 loads to the acre. I never suffer my manure to be spread faster than it is turned under with the plough. My corn has yielded me this year 50 bushels to the acre.

14. I this season planted four acres of potatoes. I prepared my land the same as for corn: see answer 13: with the exception of putting from 15 to 20 loads of manure to the acre. I furrowed my lands 2 1-2 by 3 feet at right angles, with a light plough. I cultivated the land by ploughing and hoeing twice before the setting of the potatoes—taking care not to plough up to or disturb the hills, as this produces great injury to the roots. The average yield this year was 175 bushels to the acre, but little more than half a crop. The kinds were Ladies' baking potatoes, round pink eye and flesh color.

15. I sowed two acres of ruta baga. The produce was 750 bushels to the acre, which will be given to my cattle, hogs and sheep.

16. I sowed last fall ten acres of winter rye; this spring twenty acres of spring wheat, five acres of oats, and three acres of oats and peas. For my winter and spring grains I plough my grounds twice and sow the seed on the furrow; harrowing the same twice each way, or until the soil becomes perfectly smooth and mellow: I sow one and a quarter bushels of rye if sowed early; if late, one and a half bushels per acre: two bushels of spring wheat, two and a half bushels of oats, and two bushels of peas and one bushel of oats mixed per acre. I sowed 16 acres of spring wheat of the Italian variety, on my sandy loam soils. I placed my seed in a tub where the water ran in and out of the tub, and washed from it all the impurities, including light grains, oats, &c., after which I rolled it in lime slacked in a dry state, making as much adhere to the kernel as the moisture would take up. I sowed about four acres of the common spring wheat without liming, which was not as good. A small part of one lot that was sowed with the Italian that was limed as above, I sowed without lime. The difference in the product was very perceptible in the field. That which was limed produced the most. I have sowed this fall 14 acres of winter wheat of the red chaff and white flint sort, and 10 acres of rye. These lands were stubble lands that I have sowed this fall.

17. I have laid down twentyfive acres to grass the present season. I have sowed my grass seed on my winter grain the last of April, and on that portion of land sowed with spring grain, my seed was sowed with the grain. I sow six quarts of timothy to the acre with four quarts of clover.

18. My manures in addition to that made in my barn yards by the litter of my stock, are made by gathering turf and vegetable matter and putting it into my yards, and particularly into my pig styes—constantly putting in straw and vegetable matter as often as it is well broken and mixed.

19. I have four oxen, six milch cows, seven young cattle and four horses. I winter generally 350 and summer 450 or more sheep; (the summer addition consists of my lambs.) I would here say that I hire a pasture for which I pay $70, where I keep a part of my sheep in summer.

I have one barn 29 feet wide by 84 feet long, 15 feet posts; 30 feet of the lower part of this is used for shelter and making manure; also, attached to this barn is a cow house 24 feet wide and 50 feet long, with a loft above for storing hay and grain, and in this shed I collect and house my manures and compost. I am building also one other barn, 35 feet wide by 45 feet in length. Under this barn I am making a cellar, which is almost accomplished. I shall have the barn over it in the month of November next. The cellar will be 8 1-2 feet deep.

20. My cows are of the native breed, part of them crossed with the Durham stock.

21. My calves are nursed from the cows, four days after which they are fed with milk until they are eight or ten weeks old, when they are put into good pasture.

22. I have made 408 lbs. of butter since the 19th of April last, and 1783 lbs. of cheese—all new milk.

23. The last season I kept fifty swine, and made 6,880 lbs. of pork. I killed it the latter part of January last. I have now on hand fortyeight swine; twentysix of these I wintered. The prospect now is that my quantity of pork will be fully equal to that of the last year. My swine are of the grass breed.

24. The twentysix swine kept through the winter have been kept to pasture through the summer months.

I fatten my swine on oats, peas and corn meal, with potatoes and ruta bagas thoroughly steamed.

25. I make from my hog styes seventyfive loads of manure. For the materials of which it is made, see answer 18.

26. I employ one man by the year, but from his loss of time his average labor will not exceed eight

months at $10 per month; that is $80. I also employ one man by the day at four shillings per diem. He has and will labor six months for me this season, which amounts to $104. I have three sons whose labor is equal to two men at $12 per month —$168. My own health not being good, I have not been able to labor during the season. Making in the aggregate an amount for labor of $352. Of this amount a part of the labor has been bestowed on improvements on my farm—making fences, walls, &c., say an amount equal to one hand four months, which at $12 per month amounts to $48—which deducted, leaves a balance for labor of $304.

27. I have about 100 apple trees on my farm, a few of which are grafted fruit; and also a small number of peach, pear and cherry trees.

29. I have not suffered from borers or canker worms.

30. I suffer no ardent spirits to be used about my premises nor furnish any to my laborers.

Gentlemen, I have answered the questions proposed agreeably to my understanding of them: if they afford that information which they were designed to obtain, I shall be much gratified.

JOSHUA R. LAWTON.

Great Barrington, Oct. 24th, 1838.

N. S. BENNETT'S STATEMENT.

Nathaniel S. Bennett of Framingham, received a premium of fifty dollars from the Society. His replies to their interrogatories are as follows.

1. My farm consists of ninetytwo acres, exclusive of wood land.

2. The soil is various; and combines in different proportions, sand, gravel, clay, loam, and peat.

3. The methods of improving my land are by draining and top-dressing the peat; tilling and manuring the loam; making manure with the sand; and roads with the gravel.

4. By rotation I keep under tillage eighty acres; and apply twentyfive loads of manure per acre.

5. In applying my manure, the long and green manure is kept long and green (until applied to the soil) by being mixed with sand or loam as it is removed from behind the cattle*; the compost manure, such as is made in the cow and hog yards in summer, is applied as a top dressing on mowing land, or for covering corn in the hills.

6. My mode of applying my manure is as follows. My green manure is spread and covered in the soil, sometimes by ploughing and sometimes by harrowing. My land generally presents a rough surface when ploughed the last time for corn; and I prefer harrowing in the manure to ploughing it under. I use compost manure on the same field, sufficient to cover the corn in the hills.

7. My mode of managing green sward is as follows. I plough green sward in August, (on my farm, and I believe everywhere else, ploughing in August is a sovereign remedy for the corn, or cut worm†) cross plough in April, apply twentyfive loads of manure and harrow the land; mark it out for corn or potatoes one way, cover the corn in the hills with compost from the cow and hog yards, plough and hoe the corn three times without making any unnecessary hills; split the hills in the spring, harrow the same way I intend to plough, plough clean, harrow, sow with wheat and harrow, sow timothy and clover seed, and two bushels of plaster per acre, and bush it down; and level the borders and the ground around the trees, with the hoe.

8. In the course of my rotation, I mow seventy acres of my farm, of upland; thirtythree acres this year. The average yield of hay is twentyfive hundred pounds per acre.

9. I have practised irrigation, but receiving no benefit from it, abandoned it; the water brought on was considered too pure to produce any benefit.‡

10. I manure my low mowing land at the rate of twentyfive loads of compost per acre.

11. I mow eighteen acres of low land not suitable for the plough, and obtain fifteen tons prime stock hay, and five tons of good English.

12. My method of reclaiming low and bog lands, is by draining and ditching with plough and scraper; the sods being carried to the hogs and cattle yard for manure; the mud, gravel and sand ploughed and scraped on the meadow, in order to level it. I then manure the land, and sow red top and timothy seed in August or first of September; then harrow it with two pair oxen and a heavy and sharp harrow; level again with the hoe, and then rake &c. so as to leave the surface smooth. I have managed to mow two and sometimes three tons per acre, on land thus improved.

13. I have planted with corn eight acres the present year. For the preparation of the ground, kind, quantity, and the manner of applying manure, see No. 7. I prefer planting corn in a dry state; the crows may be kept away by surrounding the field with a white line. The quantity of corn obtained in the above land is three hundred bushels.

14. I had two acres in potatoes the present year. I prepare the ground for potatoes as I do for corn; in lieu of compost I put a spoonful of plaster in the hills when I plant them. I plant the Nova Scotia blues. The average yield this year is only one hundred bushels per acre.§

15. I raised this year five bushels dried beans; some pumpkins and turnips with my corn and potatoes, squashes, beans, peas, beets, and other garden vegetables, in the kitchen garden; quantity not ascertained.

16. I sowed one and a half acre with spring wheat. For preparation of ground see No. 7. In laying land down to grass, I sow two bushels wheat, ten quarts timothy and ten pounds clover seed per acre. My seed was the white and red bearded wheat. The soil is loamy; the wheat was immersed in brine, and coated with plaster; no lime was used.

18. My means for making manure are from my cattle and hogs. My manner of saving it, is by preparing sand, loam, mud, straw, &c., and placing it behind my cattle, and in my yards, in order to absorb the liquid parts; and to prevent washing, evaporation, and as much as possible, freezing.

19. My stock consists of four oxen, six cows, five young cattle, and one horse. My barn is 80 feet long by 36 feet wide. I have no cellar under it. My stable manure is kept under cover until 20 or 25 loads are made, when it is carted to the field where it is to be used, put in one heap and covered.

20. My cows are of the native breed.

21. My calves intended to be raised are allowed to suck half the milk of a cow each morning and evening for five weeks, when they are turned to pasture and weaned.

22. I have made 400 lbs. of butter the last season; sold and used the remainder of the milk; have made no cheese.

23. I keep five swine, and shall make twelve hundred pounds pork. My swine are of a mixed breed.

24. My swine are kept through the summer on skimmed milk and whatever else would have been cast away. They are fattened on boiled apples and potatoes mixed, and a small quantity of corn meal added while the potatoes and apples are hot.

25. I make forty loads of manure from the hog-pens. My manure is made by furnishing the hogs with sand, mud, loam, &c., to which is added the wash from the sink.

26. I employ one man and two boys. I paid $216 for labor the past year.

27. I have nine hundred apple trees; eight hundred are grafted, and one hundred natural fruit.

28. I have one hundred and twelve cherry, peach, and pear trees.

29. I have had no canker worms. I had a few borers in peach trees, and destroyed them with a pointed knife. I prevent their attacks by plastering the lower part of the trunk and upper part of the roots, with mortar such as is used for plastering a house. It is applied in the month of August.

30. No ardent spirits are used on my place.

SORE THROAT.—Mr Editor: I saw in your paper some time since, a recommendation of the daily use of cold water, applied to the neck as a security against sore throat. My own experience concurs with yours on this point. I was many years subject to this ailment, and was advised to try this remedy by one who had proved it. I did so, and have had no return of the complaint. As the season has come when there is considerable exposure, from the contrast between the temperature of the day and evening, it may be well to remind your readers of this method of protecting themselves. Below I give you the testimony of Sir Walter Scott, on the same point, which I transcribe from one of his letters published in Lockhart's life:

"When I was a little subject to sore throats I cured myself of that tendency by sponging my throat, breast and shoulders, every morning with the coldest water I could get."—*Bost. Merc. Jour.*

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* Mr. Bennett's method is to keep a large quantity of earth, sand or loam, in his cow house behind his stock, with which the manure is mixed daily; and the urine is absorbed. In this way it is kept in a measure from freezing; and as we understand the above statement, from fermentation. The stable or tie up is wide, and the manure is kept under cover from sun and rain. We think, however, that a barn cellar would be a great improvement upon this method.

† The Committee of the Society disapprove fall ploughing, and prefer spring ploughing for the very reason that Mr. Bennett prefers ploughing in the fall. We know another farmer who says he ploughs early in the fall, that there may be grass enough start between the furrow slices to feed the cut-worm with that he may not attack the corn. This may be a solution of the disagreement between the parties in the case. A most respectable farmer in the interior makes oats his first crop on green sward; and in this way he says entirely escapes the worm, while when corn was the first crop in the rotation, gave him great trouble.

Mr. Bennett's cross ploughing in the spring is no doubt a work of supererogation; and if he goes so deep as to disturb and break or invert the inverted sward, is decidedly inexpedient and bad. His answer in this case is not so full and explicit as could be desired. We cannot in this matter refer him to higher authority than to the author of the report of the Society, whose successful practice demonstrates the soundness and excellence of his cardinal principles of cultivation—principles which he has fully explained to the public.

‡ That water fully charged with putrescent matter or enriching soil would be far more efficacious than pure spring water is obvious enough; but that pure spring water would be wholly useless we cannot admit without farther light. The purest water is in itself a powerful agent in vegetation; and we should have beeen glad to have had some more particulars in regard to Mr. Bennett's experiments in irrigation.

§ The yield of potatoes is very small, but the drought every where was severe, and materially affected their crops.

H. C.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1839.

We take much pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined remarks of Dr N C. KEEP, at one of our agricultural meetings, which we had before promised and which we know will be read with interest.

MANURES.

REV. MR COLMAN—Sir: I send you the following as the substance of my remarks at the last agricultural meeting.

After alluding to the statements we had received on former evenings, of the great advantage of ditching and draining wet land; the improvements in the mode of exterminating the wild grasses, preparatory to planting such as we wish to cultivate, we came naturally to the enquiry, what nourishment do the cultivated plants require?

Plants are organized, living bodies; they must have a home in the soil; they must have water and air; but beyond all this, if they could speak, we should hear the cry from many a field, "Give us *food*." Manure is far from being a simple substance. The most obvious division of its parts is into vegetable, animal, and saline.

The vegetable part of manure furnishes the substantial pabulum, or food for the plant; and also tends very much to preserve a due proportion of moisture in the soil. The saline parts act mostly as stimulants, and must be used in compost, or on soils containing vegetable matter. The severe drought of the last summer has demonstrated the value of vegetable compost in retaining moisture in the soil.

Squashes, sugar beets, and potatoes planted on sandy soil, manured with compost made of peat and lime, moistened with the wash from the barn-yard, survived the drought and yielded a respectable crop; while others planted on similar soil, manured with the best stable manure, died.

Lime neutralizes the *ulmic acid* which renders decayed vegetable matter partially or wholly unfit for manure, and forms a new compound—*ulmate of lime*. By the addition of one-sixth of animal manure, we get a new product, the *ulmate of ammonia*. These are, probably, the most valuable salts in any manure.

The analyses which have been made, indicate an almost universal deficiency of vegetable matter in our soil. Science teaches us that by the aid of lime, or any of the alkalis sufficient to neutralize the ulmic acid, we may use with perfect success in supplying this deficiency, peat, swamp mud, muck, &c., which, if used alone, would be found to be inert or injurious.

The compost, sweetened by lime from the comparatively insoluble nature of the salts it contains, must be more durable than a similar compost where wood ashes are used instead of lime, because some of the salts produced by neutralizing ulmic acid with potashes are very soluble in water, and although beyond all question good, may, and probably will, for this very reason, be found by experiment to be too soon exhausted to be used on a large scale with economy.

All salts that dissolve readily in water, will soon escape from the soil; a few of them are volatile and may rise in vapor; but the major part of them, more particularly in compost manure, are not volatile, but are more or less soluble in water. Just so far as they are dissolved by water they are capable of being carried down by the rains, until they get beyond the reach of the rootlets of the plants.

Every farmer needs a laboratory appropriated to the manufacture of manure for his own uses. It should be covered from the weather, and be near the barn-yard. A cistern large enough to contain all the wash of the yard should be near at hand. There is hardly an article of waste about the barn or house which does not properly belong to the compost heap. The contents of the wash-tub, refuse brine, the remains of all vegetable or animal matter, too poor to be otherwise used, should be used: night soil is very valuable. In short, every thing sweet or sour, fat or alkaline—the soot from the chimney, even fine charcoal, if to be used on a white soil, may be added with advantage.

The raw materials may be put down in layers, as for example, a layer of peat, then lime, or whatever alkali is used put upon it, then a layer of animal manure next, and so on. (It is more convenient to moisten the lime before using it, just enough to make it fall to a fine powder.)

Those who have had experience, inform us that the ingredients must be thrown on lightly and not trodden down. The pile being completed, the fermentation may be regulated by pumping more or less of the liquid manure from the cistern on to it. All the salts contained in the wash of the yard will combine with the mass, acting upon it according to the laws of chemical affinity, and in turn being acted upon in like manner.

The loss of manure by evaporation, I apprehend, is occasioned by manure being exposed while fermentation is going on; then the gases are let loose and readily fly off, but by having present four or five times its quantity of the decayed vegetable matter, (so abundant in our peat bogs,) we have an absorbent, which most effectually prevents the escape of ammonia. This is the *volatile* salt, and if we cannot get vegetable matter, we should take the soil for an absorbent.

We need more light on this subject. It is an immensely important practical question, which must be tested by experience, which of the alkalies or alkaline earths shall we use to make the best, most durable, and profitable compost. Also, how much by weight or measure of lime, (weighed or measured before slaking,) is necessary to neutralize a cord of peat? how much caustic or fresh made wood ashes? how much leached ashes? how much potashes? how much soda are required? But we know enough to begin. Let us attend to this branch of manufacture! Every man can, at a moderate expense, build his own laboratory. The raw materials can, in most cases, be obtained at small expense.

Our necessities call loudly for the establishment of these domestic manufactories. An adequate supply of manure cannot now be purchased at any price. By these establishments we can improve the quality and diminish the price of the article, and increase the quantity at least five hundred per cent. the first year.

N. C. K.

As the New England Farmer circulates largely in Rhode Island, and has always received a most liberal patronage from its society for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures, we deem it a matter of duty as it is a pleasure, to lay before the public the subjoined circular. We shall present the particular inquiries addressed to the farmers by the agricultural surveyor, on another occasion. H. C.

CIRCULAR TO THE CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND.

The committee, acting under a resolve of the legislature of Rhode Island, have engaged Dr Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, to make an agricultural and geological survey of this State. He will commence his work the first of May next.

To enable him to complete an agricultural survey, by which the scattered experience of individuals may be concentrated in his report, which will be printed for public use, much will depend on the information which he is enabled to procure from the farmers of Rhode Island in relation to their crops, their respective modes of culture, their stock, variety and comparative value, and their various experiments in the use of lime, ashes, plaster, ground bones, clay, marl, salt, peat, rock and sea weeds, composts, fish, and any other mineral, vegetable or animal manures, they may have used in the treatment of soils.

To aid the farmer in making out his returns, the committee have subjoined blank forms, which the farmers will please to fill up with as much care and exactness as possible, and report them to the Surveyor at Providence, or communicate them to him personally when he comes into their vicinity. They will please to add such remarks as they may deem useful, though they may not be suggested by the forms distributed by the committee.

Specimens of minerals, rocks or soils collected and marked with the name of the proprietor, and of the town where found, will be highly desirable for the purpose of forming a State Cabinet of the productions of Rhode Island. These specimens will be analyzed by the Surveyor, so far as he is able, for your information, and stated in his report to the Legislature.

It is requested that these specimens of minerals, rocks and soils, may be so marked, and labels attached to them by means of paste, that they cannot be misplaced. Boxes containing such specimens, may be directed to the Surveyor, to the care of Owen Mason, Esq, Providence, and their contents will be carefully examined.

The Surveyor will first take a rapid outline view of the State, by performing a journey around its borders, and then will proceed to visit and survey more methodically and minutely its various sections; in his journeyings and sojournings the committee trust that he will meet with those aids and facilities, which may enable him the better to accomplish a work so beneficial to all, and with that hospitality which is characteristic of the yeomanry of Rhode Island.

SAMUEL W. KING, Johnston,
JAMES F. SIMMONS, do.
E. R. POTTER, South Kingstown,
WM. RHODES, Warwick,
GEORGE G. KING, Newport,
HENRY H. LUTHER, Warren,
CHRIST'R RHODES, Warwick,
JOHN PITMAN, Providence,
OWEN MASON, do.
JOSEPH MAURAN, do.

General Committee.

April 26, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—We have received from Mr Edward P. Little, of Marshfield, 20 Morus Multicaulis trees of last year's growth, 6 to 7 feet high and 1 to 1 1-2 inch in diameter at the butt, with numerous lateral branches. The trees are in excellent order and filled with vigorous buds to the extremities of the branches. We have never seen trees of this description so finely kept. We understand they were planted in boxes and placed in the cellar during the winter. J. B.

PRATT'S SPINNING AND REELING MACHINE.

We have received a beautiful sample of sewing silk manufactured by Mr. J. Pratt, of Sherburne, Mass., who is likewise the inventor of a beautiful spinning and reeling machine. We are not prepared to decide on its comparative merits, but it is well deserving of the examination of the curious and ingenious. It may be found at the office of the Yankee Farmer, in North Market Street. H. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 13, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 175 Beef Cattle, 25 Pairs Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 270 Sheep, and 590 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were fully sustained and sales readily made. We quote First quality, $9 25 a $9 50. Second quality, $8 50 a $9 00. Third quality, $7 50 a $8 00.

Working Oxen.—The following sales were noticed; $75, $80, $92, $105 $110 and $135.

Cows and Calves.—Dull, and sales limited considering the number at market. We quote the following: $30, $37 50, $40, $45, $52 50, $60, and $62.

Sheep.—We noticed the sale of one lot at $5 50, and and one lot of 170 at $6 50.

Swine.—Selected lots to peddle 8 3-4 a 9 for sows, 9 3-4 a 10 for barrows. A lot of large hogs at 8; a lot large and nearly all sows at 6 1-2. At retail 9 to 11.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending May 12.

May, 1839.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	42	50	54	S. W.
Tuesday,	7	38	54	43	N. E.
Wednesday,	8	32	54	48	S. E.
Thursday,	9	58	71	62	N.
Friday,	10	42	62	50	E.
Saturday,	11	40	57	55	S. E.
Sunday,	12	36	64	59	N. W.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of *Roxbury*, offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of *choice Tulips*. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb *Tulips* will do well to *make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom*, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the *quality* of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge *exceed* the *lowest* market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like *quality* can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from $2 to $5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to $1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, a few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known as a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few Cow Horn Potatoes, a very fine kind; the celebrated Rohan Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick. J. H. T. BLANCHARD.

April 17. 4w

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A few thousand trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis; so a few thousand cuttings of the same may be had on immediate application to the subscriber,

WILLIAM KENRICK,

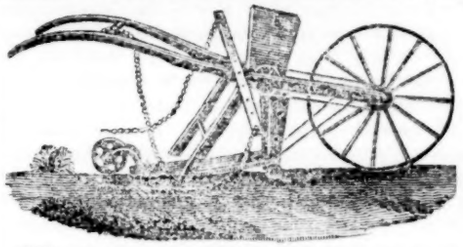
April 24. Nonantum Hill, Newton.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

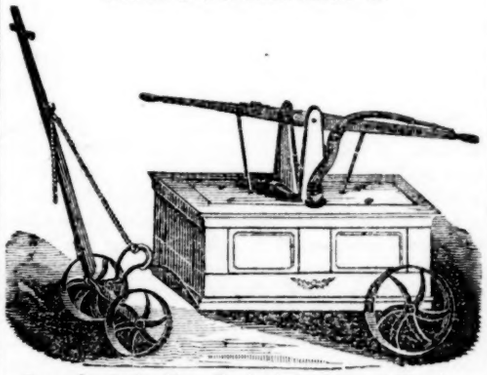
WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 3.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitue for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years of exertion in bringing the strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

He will offer in addition his *Seedling Methven*, a very valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit juicy and very large, fruit measuring four inches was gathered the last season.

Methven Castle—Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet—Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood—Fruit well known.

Monthly—Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

☞ Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, at J. Breck & Co.'s Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Brighton, Mass., April 17, 1839. eopis6w

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the improved varieties.

Also, Double Carnations of many fine varieties.

May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			6 50	7 00
Pot, " " "			5 00	5 25
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	2 00	2 62
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	3 00
Beef, mess,		barrel	15 50	16 00
No. 1.		"	14 00	14 50
prime,		"	12 00	12 50
Beeswax, white,		pound	37	40
yellow,		"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,		"	10	12
Bone Manure,		bushel		35
in casks,		"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax. (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	4 12	4 37
Bay,		"	3 50	3 75
Mackerel. No. 1		barrel		14 50
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	8 50	8 62
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 62	7 75
Richmond canal,		"	7 50	7 62
Alexandria wharf,		"	7 50	7 62
Rye,		"	5 50	5 62
Meal, Indian, in bbls.		"	4 25	4 37
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	98	1 00
southern flat, yellow,		"	93	94
white,		"	86	89
Rye, northern,		"	1 15	1 25
Barley,		"	80	85
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	58	60
Hay, best English, per ton,			18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,			14 00	15 50
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	16	17
2d quality,		"	14	15
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"		12
southern, 1st sort,		"	11	12
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	23	24
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask	90	95
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		gallon		
Winter,		"	1 15	1 20
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"		90
Neat's Foot,		"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 50	2 75
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	26 00	27 00
clear,		"	25 00	26 00
Mess,		"	22 50	23 00
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, southern,		"	85	1 00
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	1 50	1 60
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,		pound		
Southern Clover, none,		"		
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
Tallow, tried,		"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,		"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.		"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,		"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	52	55
No. 1,		"	47	50
No. 2,		"	30	35
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	13	15
southern and western,	"	12	14
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"		
Butter, tub,	"	16	22
lump,	"	18	25
Eggs,	dozen	14	16
Potatoes, Chenango,	bushel	70	75
white,	"	50	55
Apples, Baldwin	barrel		
Russets,	"	3 00	3 50
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	4 50	5 00

PLUM AND PEAR STOCKS.

A few hundred Pear and Plum Stocks, for sale by

May 8. SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

BY A LADY OF NEW YORK.

(Continued.)

The first court is one hundred and sixty feet broad by three hundred feet long, surrounded with a portico of double columns. Beyond is a forest of columns, twelve feet in diameter by forty high, each surmounted by a beautiful capital, resembling the sacred Lotus flower. The first interior department of the temple is one hundred and forty feet by one hundred and sixty. To this succeed several other equally magnificent halls, all adorned with clusters of highly ornamented columns, which support the heavy stone roof. But the whole is encumbered with the mud huts of the present Egyptian peasants, whose filth is scarcely a less profanation of these splendid ruins, than were formerly the unholy rites herein practised by a civilized people. The whole length of the temple and its advanced courts, which were once roofed in, is eight hundred feet!

From the top of the Propylon is a superb view. First, you have the whole field of ruins at one glance; then to the south, a long reach of river prospect; to the west, the temples of *old* Thebes; to the east, the broad plain to the Arabian mountains; and to the north, the eye rests on the sublime wonders of Karnac, two miles distant.

If the ascent to the top of this gateway was difficult, you will find the descent much more so, for the earthquake has not spared this pile more than any of the rest. The staircase is out of joint in so many places, that wide chasms are to be leaped, and one false step would be instant death.

We are now clear of the vile parasite mud huts, which cling so closely to the noble pile of ruins, and are once more in the open champaign country.

From the point where we now are, the river slightly inclines to the west of north, while the road to Karnac diverges as much to the east of north, by which, the temples there are more than a mile from the river.

Here, near the river bank, the present surface of the soil is over thirty feet above its ancient level, while at Karnac the accumulation has not been so great.

Below where we are now riding, there is a double row of colossal sphinxes, lining the ancient avenue which connected Karnac with Luxor. This avenue is two miles long. We shall soon see indications of these sphinxes; and further on, the avenue has been entirely excavated, and is found to be sixtythree feet wide, and the sphinxes twelve feet apart, so that there is (above and below ground,) two thousand of these colossi! What a magnificent perspective this must have been, and how gloriously terminated at either end. The excavations on either side of us, are where the curious have sought and found the continuation of the chain of sphinxes. The high mounds are where probably chapels and altars have stood on both sides the sacred way. We are now arrived at the excavated part of the avenue. You see the sphinxes are of soft sandstone, and not of the red granite of Syene; for even the Herculean labors of the ancient Egyptians could scarcely have accomplished such a task.

These sphinxes are formed of the lion's body and ram's head, with the figure of some divinity as large as life, standing between each paw of the *couchant* beast.

That continuous mound which you see stretching away to the east and west, is the ancient wall of sun-dried bricks which formed the sacred enclosure in the midst of which stand the awful ruins of Karnac's holy fane. We must here dismount, for it would be profanation in us to approach these mysterious ruins otherwise than on foot.

The grand propylon before us is the southern entrance to the great court of Karnac. You have now to enjoy the greatest treat the *world* can afford in the way of ruins. If you enter that gate as I did, such will be your surprise that you will be riveted to the spot without the power of advancing any farther for an hour. As I am your *cicerone*, you must be guided not only by my advice, but you must obey my commands. It is my intention to transport you suddenly into the *centre* of the great area of ruin, in order that you may at once attain the only point of view where the *whole* may be seen to advantage. There, without stirring from the spot, you may, by simply turning round to every side, behold all the wonders of this most extraordinary locality. Therefore I will draw your shawl over your eyes, while I conduct you thither; but be prepared for a surprise when you shall be unhooded, and string your nerves to their utmost degree of tension. You need not fear that any of those tottering walls would reach you should they fall, for such is the immense diameter of the court, that should another earthquake occur while you are there, no harm could happen to you, should every one of the immense fabrics be overthrown at once.

There, be seated on the capital of this overthrown column. I will now remove the veil from your eyes, and leave you for half an hour to your own reflections. None can tolerate the least intrusion at such a moment of intense excitement, when the wrapt soul is absorbed in contemplating the most sublime conceptions and wonderful executions of that creature whom God made after his own image.

I leave you with this caution: Divest your mind of all association with the vulgar name of Karnac, and of the heathen uses to which these temples were put. Elevate the mind to the point where an enlightened, though partially corrupt priesthood caused these vast piles to rise in honor of the great creator of the universe, so far as he was then known to them, under the type of *Jupiter Ammon*. These are greater and more glorious temples than were ever dedicated directly to the true and only God, since the creation of this world. * * *

* * Ha! has not thy fit of abstraction left thee yet? Thy eyes are still

"With a fine frenzy rolling,"

and thou hast drunk in sublimity enough from this overflowing fountain, to supply the poetical springs of thy soul for an age to come. Would that the inspiration were now manifest in sound for our especial benefit. One bold burst of enthusiastic sentiment at this moment, were worth a whole quarto of cantering hexameters from the closet. Thy muse is silent: try then a little invocation. Begin

"Descend ye nine," &c.

Thou'rt not in the vein, I perceive. Come down then to humble prose, and scan by architectural rule, that which thy poetical measure cannot at present compass.—*To be continued.*

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

A great variety of Herbaceous Plants, of beautiful and hardy varieties, can be furnished by the subscribers from their gardens at Brighton at short notice. From 25 cents to $1 00 per plant. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 24.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.

10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;

1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneul Hall, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND,

March 27 Cambridge-port, Mass.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27. NAHUM WARD.

GRAPE VINES.

150 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
200 Isabella, " "
150 Catawba, " "
100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
1000 Asparagus Roots.
100 Early Wilmot Rhubarb Roots.
200 Common " "

Also—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds: Methven Castle, Bath Scarlet, Hautbois, English Wood, Monthly, &c. Raspberries, Franconia White and Red. Gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 10. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

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